

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 114.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR THE WET SEASON.

LOCK-RIB UMBRELLAS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

TWEED RAIN COATS.

INDIA RUBBER RAIN COATS.

ANTIPLUVIAN SUITS.

SOU. WESTERS.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETING.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. [164]

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £250,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. [165]

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. [6]

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. [3]

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. [4]

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. [53]

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. [337]

Hongkong, January, 1882.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION of Section B of MARINE LOT No. 6, with the SIX HOUSES erected thereon Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16, Bonham Strand.

The above Houses will be sold separately. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BREKETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer. [408]

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ENDICOTT'S LANE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

THE 19 SHOPS in Endicott's Lane, Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 41, Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 53A.

Monthly Rental \$365. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer. [409]

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sub-section No. 1 of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16, together with the Newly Built HOUSE erected thereon known as No. 32, Bonham Strand, facing Hillier Street and Mercer Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer. [410]

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882.

## For Sale

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX "BENGLOE."

THE USUAL STOCK OF OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF PORT WINE.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co. [395]

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co. [132]

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.

FOR SALE.

W. A. ROSS & Co.'s BELFAST GINGER ALE in Cases of 10 doz. in Casks of 50 doz.

LEMONADE in Casks of 50 doz.

SARSAPARILLA in Casks of 50 doz.

LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE in Casks of 50 doz.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL in Cases of 2 doz.

LIME JUICE in Cases of 2 doz.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR in Cases of 2 doz.

ORANGE BITTERS.....1 doz.

Also, L. ROSE & Co.'s LONDON CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. [324]

Hongkong, 9th May, 1882.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE and Findlater's DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Sillery Mousseux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. [166]

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE and Findlater's DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Sillery Mousseux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. [166]

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882.

## Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRACADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS

COMPRISING:—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambrie Costumes, Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases, Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS. &c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co., 48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [9]

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882.

SALE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX "GLENFINLAS."

FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

NUNS VEILINGS AND BEIGES. COLORED AND BLACK FRENCH DAMASES. PLAIN AND FANCY GRENADINES. BLACK AND COLORED SPANISH NETS. WHITE LLAMAS AND ALPACCAS.

FOR WASHING DRESSES. POMPADOURS IN GREAT VARIETY. CHECKED AND STRIPED ZEIPHYR MATERIALS. NEW DESIGNS IN FRENCH PERCALES. PLAIN COLORED SATENS FOR TRIMMING, &c.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SILVER AND AMYSSIAN GOLD JEWELRY. TENNIS BALLS, &c., &c., &c.

We have also received from Swatow; a consignment of White and Brown Grass Cloths, for Ladies Dresses. A Liberal Discount for Cash.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [29]

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM PARIS PER S. S. "PEIHO,"

COMPRISING:—

THE MOST-RECENT STYLE OF FASHION IN LACE FICHUS, PELERINES, AND COLLARETTES, WHITE, CREAM, AND BLACK LACES.

ALSO NEW COLOURS IN LACES. BLACK AND WHITE BEADED LACES, SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, COSTUMES AND TRIMMINGS.

FANCY MILLINERY GOODS. A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FLOWERS

ALSO A FEW SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOCKS.

THE NEW NETTED UNDERSHIRTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN BOTH IN SILK AND COTTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS. GENTLEMENS HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOLITAIRE, AND STUDS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD. [379]

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882.

KELLY & WALSH

THE AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music. It is the invention of H. B. Horton, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of over 600 selections from Hymns, Gratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular Songs, etc. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best, in which chords predominate, but it also has wonderful power in executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and also for dancing.

For use in seranading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm. The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882.

## Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 35, Queen's-road Central. [10]

Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

## Intimations.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor. [397]

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS.

BEAUFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. Gardner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. [403]

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON.

THE British Bark "BELTED WILL," having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected. Delivery of Gunpowder and other Explosives must be taken at once.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. [396]

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GAELIC,"

from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR., Agent. [367]

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE British Bark

"COREA," Consignees of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents. [367]

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1882.

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS

current in this Colony weighing 7.77 in exchange for HILLS drawn ON DEMAND on the Government of India, Calcutta, will be received by the STAFF PAYMASTER until 12 NOON TOMORROW, the 7th instant.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Rupees) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums below Rs. 10,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed to the "Staff Paymaster" and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND  
Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS,  
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA, AND  
POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND  
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,  
FOUCHOW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by our correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1882.

ALTHOUGH MR. WILLIAM H. BREKES'S remarkable statement, that a handful of police preserves the peace of Hongkong, is a very long way wide of the truth, we think that most people will admit that the peace is preserved—under all circumstances—in a most creditable and praiseworthy manner by our police organisation. Considering our close proximity to the lawless Kwangtung province, and remembering the fact that thousands of Chinese of all classes are daily arriving in and departing from this Colony, we have certainly good reasons for congratulating ourselves on our comparative immunity from crimes of a serious character. For this satisfactory result a great deal of credit is due to the efficiency of our European police. That our police officers receive credit for their laudable exertions in the public interest is no doubt true; but it is equally true that they seldom get anything beyond faint praise, which, although well enough in its way, is but a poor recognition of services which certainly merit a more substantial reward.

A few months ago when the question of increasing the remuneration of several branches of our European police force was under the consideration of the Government, we strongly advocated the claims of the men who had policed Governor HENNESSY for advanced rates of pay. After a great deal of delay, and greatly to the surprise of the policemen themselves, and of the entire community, the Government declined to accede to the prayer of the petition, presumably on the ground that the men were already sufficiently well paid. It is known that several of the Members of the Legislative Council were in favour of making some concession to the dissatisfied members of the force, and Governor HENNESSY had on more occasions than one publicly expressed himself as being favorably disposed towards the petitioners. It was rumoured at the time, that a special report from the head of the Police Department to the Government, in which Captain DEANE did not support his subordinates in their demands for increased pay, was the principal reason for the petition being sent back; however, sent back it was, and the men were curtly informed, in effect, that they ought to consider themselves very well off at the present rates.

It can hardly be the desire of the community—the ratepayers, who are actually

chiefly interested in the matter—that our guardians of the peace should be permitted to work hard in the public interest without receiving adequate remuneration. The Colony can well afford to pay its public servants liberally—in many instances which we could point out, it does actually pay holders of sinecures, and other dull blockheads far too liberally—and we opine that of all branches of the public service, the police have the greatest claims to receive consideration. That the principal officers of the force already receive adequate remuneration may be true enough; but we do contend—and in our contention we feel certain of being supported generally by the community—that the rank and file, and junior officers, up to the rank of acting Inspectors, are most scurvily treated. Police constables who come out to Hongkong from Glasgow, and other great cities, under an agreement for five or ten years, as the case may be, almost invariably leave home under a most erroneous impression as to life in this Colony, and the actual value of forty dollars per month. To men receiving from twenty-one to thirty shillings weekly, a salary of forty dollars per month appears a large sum, especially when it is calculated—as is almost invariably the case—that one dollar represents the sum of four shillings and two pence. Besides this common mistake, another equally deceptive is usually made. No allowance is made for the relative market values of money in Scotland and Hongkong respectively. The constable calculates that one dollar in China is equal to four and two pence at home, and in doing so makes a mistake of about fifty per cent. to his own prejudice. The result of this is that he finds himself very much worse off financially on forty dollars a month in Hongkong, than he was in Glasgow on twenty-five shillings a week. These truths apply equally to sergeants and acting inspectors.

The last named class—apart altogether from the general grievance of the men—have special grounds for complaint, which we consider ought to receive immediate attention at the hands of the authorities. At the present time a number of the inspectors are absent on leave, their appointments being temporarily filled by sergeants specially appointed. As these sergeants perform the duties, and undertake the responsibilities of the superior grade, on every principle of common sense, justice, and fair play, they are entitled to receive the emoluments of the position. Such, however, is not the case, and this constitutes a gross injustice which would disgrace any branch of the Government service. We understand that the acting inspector in charge of Wan-chai Station receives something like forty-five dollars per month, a trifle less than the ordinary constable at the same place; the last named, in addition to his regulation pay drawing a few dollars for telegraph duty, &c. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt the authenticity of our information, it is simply shameful neglect on the part of the government. Another experienced officer, who has been performing the duties of an inspector for a considerable time, receives the princely honorarium of \$52 per month. Out of this amount he has to furnish his own quarters, and, as discipline must be maintained, he has of course to mess with the other inspectors—men whose salaries vary from eighty to one hundred and twenty dollars. At the end of each month, even by the strictest economy, this officer's savings can amount to nothing at all.

These are only two instances, out of many which we could quote, of the great injustice which at present exist in our police department. The heads of the department are doubtless sufficiently well off. They can obtain concessions and privileges of every description without difficulty, and there can be no doubt that they take every advantage of their positions. This may be custom, but it is not justice, and the tax-payers of the Colony are perfectly justified in deprecating an expensive system of circumlocution and red-tape, which only works evil and breeds discontent. Our junior police officers are just as much entitled to fair play and public consideration as any other servants of the government. As they are being most unfairly, and most ungenerously treated, owing to a rotten system of official routine which ought to have been abolished long ago, we trust that His Excellency the Administrator will cause inquiries to be made as to existing grievances, in order that the same may be speedily removed. There are so many abuses in the government departments to be made public, all of which will receive our careful attention in due course, that if His Excellency is prepared to conscientiously do his duty to the Crown and to the Colony, he is likely to have his hands full until the return of Governor HENNESSY.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Spanish steamer *Filipino* will take the place of the British barque *Iriza* in the Kowloon dock this afternoon.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 4th June, were:—European, 192; Chinese, 3,179; total, 3,371.

We would remind the Companions, that a Meeting of Emergency of United Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1341, will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock precisely.

At a meeting of the Justices of the Peace held this morning, the petition of Mr. Cook of the Stag Hotel for a transfer of the license of the said Hotel, during his temporary absence from the colony, to Mr. Birch, was granted.

We observe that the citizens of Milwaukee are asking for the prevention of Irish immigration. This, it is remarked, is a logical sequel to the Chinese Exclusion Bill. The signatures are those of the Orangemen, and the ground alleged by the petition is the allegiance of Irishmen to a foreigner, the Pope.

A MARSEILLES telegram to a London contemporary on April 27th says:—"The wind was so violent to-day that at the launch of the new iron-clad *Foudroyant* at Toulon the vessel after being two hours in the water broke her bonds and drifted ashore. She was rescued, and refitted with new chains. She cost twenty millions of francs."

An excited American orator singled out from his audience a little German Jew, who seemed much impressed, and thus addressed him—"Furriner, didn't you come to this country to escape from tyrannical, down-trodden, and oppressed Europe? Didn't you flee to these happy shores to live in a land of freedom, where the great right of suffrage is guaranteed to all? Didn't you, furriner?" He paused for a reply, when the little pedlar squeaked out, "No, sir; I comes to dis country to sell sheep ready-made clothes."

THE St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* of April 20th publishes an order by the Emperor, addressed to the military authorities, forbidding military men to speak publicly on politics in violation of the spirit of military discipline; also prohibiting all persons in the service of the State from publishing anything concerning the home or foreign affairs of Russia without the consent of their superiors. This order is no doubt intended as a quasi-apology for General Skobelev's rabid utterances in Paris, out of which so much political capital was vainly attempted to be made.

We note that the Finance Minister of Austria and Hungary, Herr von Salvy, has tendered his resignation, and Herr von Kallay, who provisionally acted as Premier after Baron Haymerle's death, will succeed him. The cause of the resignation is that the Hungarian Government is anxious to have Bosnia governed by a civil administration, whilst Austria means to govern the province by military authority in the old frontier style. Herr von Salvy had acted against his own convictions in undertaking the administration of Bosnia whilst he was a firm opponent of the occupation.

THE "Heaven-Chief" carries his peculiarities far afield. The following is an illustration taken from an Australian paper:—"The examination of the contraband goods imported by the ship *North* by Chinese under false invoices has been finished by the officers of the Customs Department. It has been ascertained that, in the cases represented to contain various kinds of undutiable or slightly dutiable goods, were concealed 140,000 cigars, 250,000 cigarettes, 920 gallons of spirits, and two and a half tons of manufactured tobacco, upon which the aggregate duty amounts to over £2,000. The goods are to be forfeited."

SAYS the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, of April 29th:—"The Prince's Theatre, Portsmouth, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The theatre was built about thirteen years ago, but of late years has been used chiefly for the performance of amateur theatricals and music-hall entertainments. The cause of the fire is not at present known, but the police are making inquiries, as it is considered singular that two of the largest places of the town should be burned down in less than a month. This is the third fire of the kind that has occurred in Portsmouth in recent years, the South of England Music Hall having a little while ago been burned to the ground."

WE (Mercury) are requested to state that the Prospectus of the "Selangor Tin Mining Company of Shanghai" will not be circulated.

It was to have been issued to-day, but as the Directors received privately in the course of yesterday no less than twelve hundred applications for shares beyond the total number at their disposal, they have decided to accept no further applications, but to allot the shares at once.

The Capital of the Company is \$250,000 divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each, \$10 per share has been paid on application and \$40 is payable on allotment. The Directors of the Company are:—Messrs. W. V. Drummond, H. de Courcy Forbes, R. Francis, F. W. Lemarchand, Adam Lind, and W. S. Wetmore; Secretaries—Messrs. Fraser & Co.

AN amusing scene was witnessed in the House of Commons on April 27th. Whilst Mr. Lewis was speaking in support of his motion for a new writ for Gloucester, an hon. member looked towards the Peers' Gallery, and cried "Order, order." All eyes were immediately directed to the quarter indicated, and the call of order was taken up all along the line until it became one loud universal shout. It then became apparent that the offender against the rules of the House was Lord Mount-Temple, who had unconsciously reverted to the privilege he formerly enjoyed as a Commoner of sitting covered in the Speaker's presence. A friendly hint from another noble "stranger" soon enabled Lord Mount-Temple to realise the situation. He removed his hat with great celerity, and the incident closed in general laughter.

SHUN SAM LOK, a coolie, charged with stealing a piece of wood valued at twenty-five cents, admitted annexing the wood and said he had nothing to eat and was anxious to raise the price of a meal. Mr. Wodehouse took pity on Shun Sam Lok and provided him with free board and lodging for seven days.

A FEW more of the hawker tribe were present at their devotions before his Worship this morning; the old offence, hawking in the streets and calling out their wares being the crimes they were charged with. A few ten cent pieces to the treasury was the result of the interview, none of the hawkers caring to patronise the Hotel with their company.

LAI AKAI charged with stealing five one dollar notes from Mahomed Hassan on the 12th ult., remanded from May 13th, 23rd, and 30th, being allowed out on bail of two sureties of one hundred dollars each, was again brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, and committed for trial at the Supreme Court, the bail being increased to four hundred dollars.

KWAN ASHUNG, charged with being a watchman to gamblers who carry on their little arrangement in number six Gough Street, was treated to a fortnight's hard labor as a rogue and vagabond. Acting Inspector Hennessy informed the magistrate that an information had been lodged against the house above mentioned, and that the occupants had been warned of the same.

LEUNG KAN and Mak Loi charged with being in the streets on the morning of the 2nd instant between three and four o'clock, and having no lights or passes in their possession, remanded from Friday last, were again brought before the Magistrate this morning. The defendants being unable or unwilling to produce any evidence to show they were respectable men, were treated to a fortnight each, with hard labor, as rogues and vagabonds.

Not being a very old resident in the Far East, we were not aware when writing yesterday of the death of Garibaldi, that the veteran soldier was once well known in China. We understand that the future Liberator of Italy was in command of a merchant vessel out here so far back as 1852, and a gentleman, well known in the colony, informed us this morning, that he remembers seeing him in Canton that year. During his visit to England in 1874 Garibaldi made several allusions in his speeches to his Chinese experiences.

AN accident, which we are sorry to record terminated fatally, occurred on Monday last at about 4 p.m., on board H. I. G. M. S. *Storch*, at present at Woosung. While all hands were engaged in furling the sails, a small rope, by which the lower part of the main-top-sail was suspended, parted and the whole weight of the canvas came unexpectedly down on top of the yard, on which happened to stand the petty officer in charge of that yard, a man by the name of Harder. The shock knocked the unfortunate man off the yard and he fell on deck, his skull and spine were fractured, and death ensued instantly. His body was brought up from Woosung yesterday afternoon for interment; accompanied by about 60 of his comrades, who were joined by about 20 men of H. I. G. M. S. *Illis*. There was no volley fired over his grave, this not being, as we understand, customary in Germany unless deceased has been in some encounter with an enemy.—*Mercury*.

AN old Shanghai resident asks us why, in writing about the jirricksha nuisance, we did not suggest to the authorities the desirability of having the rickshas cut down to the same size as those in use in the Model Settlement. As a matter of fact, although well acquainted with the Shanghai vehicles, we had quite overlooked the difference in size as compared with those in use in our streets, until our friend called our attention to the fact. The custom of two, and even three people occupying one ricksha should be strictly prohibited, and this can be best done by having the vehicles cut down to a certain fixed size, so as to provide accommodation for only one passenger. It would besides greatly facilitate traffic. This was done in Shanghai, where the first rickshas introduced were similar to those now in use here, and the result has proved beneficial in every way. When the municipal authorities of the northern city issued their ukase to have the rickshas reduced in size, the coolies of course raised a clamour, and asserted that if the rule were enforced they would all be ruined. "Very well" was the reply of the authorities, "You can be ruined, but ruined or not you must conform to our regulations." The rickshas were reduced in size, and the coolies were not ruined. The same cry would doubtless be raised here, and a similar result would be achieved. We hope the Registrar General will take action in this matter without loss of time.

CHUN YAN, an unemployed coolie, was charged with stealing one padlock, the property of Messrs. Siemssen & Co., and being in possession of a skeleton key. Tang Acheung, a godown watchman in the employ of Mr. Kerfoot Hughes, stated that he was going his rounds of the godowns yesterday, about noon, when he saw the defendant in the act of opening a padlock on one of Messrs. Siemssen's godowns; witness ran after defendant who had the padlock and skeleton key in his hand, and walked him off to the Police Station. Acting Inspector Wm. Baker informed the Magistrate that lock stealing was very prevalent at present, no less than six of these cases having occurred within the week. Defendant said he had nothing to do with the other locks mentioned, and the special one he was charged with stealing. He only gave it a jerk and it fell down, as for the skeleton key, it was in the lock as he was passing, so he merely gave it a turn; the key does not belong to him. Mr. E. G. Rocha, the receiving officer in the gaol, identified Chun Yan and produced evidence to show that he had been three times in gaol, twice in 1879 and once last year, having done one term of four months and two of three months with hard labour, stealing and being convicted of being a rogue and vagabond having been the causes of his former imprisonment. The prisoner after being duly cautioned was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

HERR BANDMANN, the celebrated actor, with the members of his dramatic company, arrived from Shanghai by the English mail this morning, and will perform Shakespeare's tragedy, Hamlet, at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening. As Hamlet has never been previously performed in Hongkong we expect to see, in spite of the very short notice, a crowded house.

FRANCIS O'FLANAGAN, an Italian from the Emerald Isle, number 796; rank, private; regiment, the 3rd "Buffs," the "Grand Old Buffs," as H.E. Major General Sargent loves to designate them, admitted being under the influence of liquor yesterday night, having gone to the Circus and got mixed up. He did not remember being disordered, but, as the evidence went to show that the bold warrior O'Flanagan had been using very naughty language, Mr. Wodehouse fined him half a dollar.

A TELEGRAM from Pietermaritzburg, to the London *Daily News*, dated April 25th announces that a serious crisis exists in Zulul affairs. A Zulu deputation, numbering nearly two thousand persons, chiefs and followers, is now waiting a few miles from here for an audience with the Governor. The deputation essentially represents the ex-King's party, three of Cetewayo's brothers are present in person; it also includes several chiefs living under John Dum, who come to protest against his authority. The deputation comes without a pass from the Resident, which makes matters more critical. Great care is necessary to prevent civil war and terrible bloodshed in Zululand. Sir H. Bulwer has declined to see the Zulu deputation, and directed the members of it to return home. Grave fears are felt for their safety on reaching Zululand. The deputation, which is upwards of two thousand strong, has been fed while in Natal mainly by the liberality of the colonists. Serious troubles are anticipated, especially in John Dunn's district, which adjoins Natal.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury*:—"During the famines of 1875 to 1877 in Shanse, Honan and Chihli, Li Hung-chang memorialized the Emperor stating that the districts from which the tax is collected number 1200, which used to make Kao liang chui, generally known as samshoo, to the extent of 10 *tan* of Millet per day; each *tan* is equal to 127 catties, equal annually to 5,562,600 piculs Red Millet; the general value of a *tan* of Millet was 7 mace to 74 cands. per picul, value *Tls.* 4,116,324. Li proposed to stop half of this quantity, which was to go forward to relieve the famine-stricken provinces and this the more so because it was near at hand for relief. But although an Edict was promulgated, it failed to do anything because its execution would have deprived the various officials of the pickings they receive from the distilleries. 24 catties of Millet yield a catty of samshoo, and therefore 5,562,600 piculs yield 2,225,640 piculs of samshoo, which is sold in Tientsin at 25 cash per catty (*Taels* at 1500 cash) realizing *Tls.* 7,416,800 against the cost of Millet *" 4,116,324*

which may be said to be almost net profit, because the remains of the distilled and pressed millet is sold at 50 per cent of its cost. A large quantity is used and made in Chihli, of which only a few thousand piculs are exported, which again the southern rice, imported and made into samshoo, balances. The fact is that the Chinese talk about putting down opium, whilst they could not put down alcohol distilleries during the famine. When in circumstances like those of the famine, with people in Peking begging for relief, and the horrors of it told by every Chinaman, they could not put down these distilleries, it is possible that they should now be able to put down opium smoking?"

SAYS the Shanghai *Courier* of the 2nd instant:—"Herr Bandmann holds most peculiar opinions as to the province of true criticism. He is, we are constrained to say, very much like a spoilt child, who can take all the trouble that is given him; but when he is administered a little of the necessary brimstone with which he is apt to become as rebellious as a refractory infant. Herr Bandmann came here with a great name and we criticised him according to the high position he took, and judged of his performances according to their true not their self rated value. But Herr Bandmann appears to have been under the delusion we had only his and not the public interests to consult in the matter, and because we exercised the rights of true criticism and wrote of his performances fairly and impartially, giving credit where it was due, and speaking adversely where it was absolutely necessary, Herr Bandmann behaved in the undignified and petulant manner above referred to. In his wrath, he culminated an interdict against the *Courier* and suspended the use of press rights in respect to the representatives of this paper attending the theatre. In doing this Herr Bandmann has shown that he has quite mistaken, if not forgotten, his position as a public man, and our duty as journalists. That gentleman should remember that it is perfectly immaterial to us whether he suspends the usual courtesies that are extended to the press or not, as we only visit that place as a matter of duty to the public who require a criticism on the performance from those that reflect and often lead public opinion. A journalist has to perform many duties of a pleasant and of a very unpleasant nature, and because sometimes he is called on to execute tasks that fall within the latter category it is no reason why he should forget his position. It may not be always an unalloyed source of pleasure to sit through dreary dramatic performances, and to visit a theatre under unpleasant circumstances; but since it is expected that a critic should exercise his functions "through good report and ill," our representative was present in an official capacity in the theatre last night. With these prelude remarks, which the conduct of Herr Bandmann has forced us to make, we shall now give as usual our opinion on last night's performance."

JOHN MURPHY, of Ireland, a seaman of the American ship *Kate Davenport*, charged with being drunk and incapable in the public streets, yesterday, admitted the soft impeachment and was fined half a dollar with the option of one day's confinement. Pat went to gaol to sleep off the effects of his spree.

LI FONG of the Man On Wo shop was fined five dollars for putting a quantity of goods on the pathway in front of his shop, blocking up the passage, and refusing to remove the same when politely asked to do so by P.C. 220. The shopkeeper said he shifted the goods immediately he was told to do so, but the man in blue stated that the goods were there from 10.30 till two o'clock, so he ran the shiphandler up to the Central for treating his instructions with so much contempt. We are glad to see that P.C. 220 has such an elevated view of what is due to his position and dignity. It might do a deal of good if a few more of the gentry who block up the pathways with their merchandise were run in, as they are a terrible nuisance to pedestrians, causing them, frequently to leave the pathway, which is the proper walking ground for foot passengers, and take to the roadway to the danger of life and limb from the numerous jirrickshas which infest our roads.

THE appointment of Dr. Antonio Emilio Almeida Azevedo, the present Attorney General of Macao, to be Chief Justice of St. Thomas is published in the *Jornal Das Colonias* of April 15th. Dr. Azevedo leaves for his new post via America, calling at London and Lisbon *en route*, during the current month. St. Thomas is an island with an area of about 120 square miles, situated off the west coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea, 260 miles south west of Fernando Po. It contains about 13,000 inhabitants, of which 1,000 are whites and mulattoes, and the remainder, blacks. Sugar was at one time grown extensively on the island, but coffee is now the chief article of export. Until quite recently slavery was permitted in St. Thomas, its abolition by the Portuguese Government only taking place in 1876. The principal town in the island is St. Thomas or Chaves, a bishop's see, with about 4,000 inhabitants, who live in miserable wooden huts.

## CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

Chiarini's Circus was again crowded last night, on the occasion of their last performance in Hongkong. The entertainment provided was quite equal to the best programme previously produced, and appeared to give universal satisfaction. Several novelties were introduced which deserve special attention. The "magic ladders" by Messrs. French and Angelo and the Wallhalla Brothers proved a capital performance, and elicited great applause. In an equestrian sketch, "Jockey and Jenny," Miss Emma Stoodley made her debut before a Hongkong audience, and created a most favorable impression by her skilful riding, and finished dancing. Assisted by her sister, Ida, several clever equestrian feats were gracefully performed, and the two sisters concluded with dancing the Highland Fling in excellent style. The Wallhalla Brothers proved themselves most accomplished acrobats in a series of comic tricks, and then Mr. Lavater Lee took the house by storm with his somersaults on horseback, Mr. Lehmann keeping matters lively in the ring during the intervals. The Musical Clowns were as usual heartily applauded in their clever vagaries, and the first half of the programme was brought to a conclusion by Don José Romano and the performing elephants. With regard to this performance we may be permitted to observe that it is lucky for Don José Romano that we have no Society for the protection of animals from cruelty in Hongkong. We presume that it is considered necessary for Don José to use that murderous looking dirk in order to "persuade" the elephants to obey the word of command; however, we are assured that if he made as free use of his "persuader" in England, as he did last night, he would very quickly have ample time for calm reflection in the seclusion of Clerkenwell or Holloway prison. We are no advocates of maudlin sentimentality, but we hate to see dumb animals subjected to cruelty, and we do say that "prodding" the young elephants with a dirk, to make them perform their tasks, is a cruelty which ought not to be tolerated in a public exhibition. Signor Chiarini has plenty of attractions in his circus without having to resort to the elephants—that is unless these huge animals can be induced to perform without being subjected to the free application of Don José Romano's dagger.

In the second part Messrs. French and Angelo gave a splendid exhibition on the horizontal bar, the last named, especially distinguishing himself. Miss Nellie Reid, who had previously done wonders with the black horse "Othello," now put the Australian chesnut thoroughbred "Captain," through his facings. This horse is a beauty—worthy of such a horsewoman, which is saying a great deal. Needless to say that Miss Reid was most enthusiastically applauded. Miss Emma Stoodley, an equestrienne of exceptional ability, was deservedly cheered for her wonderful jumping through hoops, developing staying powers which are quite surprising in a lady of such delicate appearance. Master Charley Watson's bare-back riding, and his famous "hurricane hurdle act" was gone through in this young artist's usual finished style, and deservedly elicited loud applause. A *poes plastiques* entertainment by the Faust Family, Mlle Zazo, and the Wallhalla Brothers, made a favorable impression, and the performance terminated with Herr Johnsen and his performing Royal Bengal Tigers.

Immediately after the performance, the workmen commenced to take down the pavilions, and at 3 a.m. everything was ready for shipment. Signor Chiarini leaves for Shanghai by the *Achille*, probably at daylight to-morrow, where he will open for a short, and we trust a successful season. He thinks of returning to Hongkong in a few weeks, and giving performances in Canton, and Macao, prior to proceeding to Batavia.



## FOOCHOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

If I may have been somewhat dilatory in leaving you without news from these regions, your leader of the 25th ultimo calls me to task, and I again come to the front with first, the more important items of actual news, leaving the insignificant subject of the *leaving of Goh Min-chin*, *alias W. T. Key*, *alias W. T. Ten*, *alias "Old Tien"* for final explanation or comment.

The Tea Season was opened on Sunday last by Messrs. Adamson Bell and Co., the opening prices ranging about 15s. 30 per cent against 15s. 20 of last year. The weather has not been so disastrously rainy this year as it was last, hence the tea of the season 1882-83 is far superior to last year's.

The Honorable T. G. Grosvenor K.C.B., paid Fochow a visit towards the beginning of last month and had several interviews with the mandarins and the missionary troubles, the launch question, transit matters, etc., and from what I can gather Mr. Grosvenor's visit has been, or rather will be productive of good fruits in all of these matters.

The Gilman Lane murderer underwent a series of seventeen hundred and fifty strokes of the bamboo as a preliminary punishment for his crime, and he is to be formally tried about the 15th or 16th instant.

The past fortnight has been fraught with meetings at Fochow: The Chamber of Commerce, Club, Racquet Club, Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, Fives Club, Race Club, &c., and there are yet more to follow.

On Sunday, as if to herald the opening of the tea season, no less than two fires are to be recorded. One a little above the foreign settlement on the Nantai side, and the other a little way across the long bridge, and, as if to make the circumstance more noteworthy, both fires occurred at the same time, viz. about 10.30 a.m.

The Fochow Native Fire Brigade (??), in all its glory, backed, as it were, with Native officials, both provincial and local, high and low, and these followed by their numerous fantastical retinues, was one never to be forgotten. The district Magistrate, Marine Prefect, and even the Fatai (Governor) himself were on the move—not running or hurrying themselves in any way whatsoever, but leisurely so, as though they were on a mere procession, and not going to a fire, or rather to two of them.

The provincial judge 17th, handed over the seals of office to his successor 18th, late salt commissioner on the 25th of May. 17th, whose time of service has expired, goes to Peking for Audience and will most likely be promoted to some high provincial post in the kingdom, as he has plenty of money which is usually the "needful" in such cases.

Now for a few words about your leader of the 25th ultimo, and the writer of the pamphlet sent "with Mr. G. Minchin's compliments" to the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

The writer of the pamphlet, whatever he may choose to name himself, seems to have adopted the "caps" of the items of your issue of the 6th of April, to his own head and the head of his son with a view of trying them on, and finding they fitted *perfectly*, he has taken upon the cudgels on that account, and in order to it the cap upon the head of the writer of the pamphlet, I have but to alter one word of the pamphlet, the law case in your issue of the 6th instant, and instead of saying:—"The plaintiff had his case pleaded by a Chinaman," I may correctly and succinctly say, "By and with the advice and consent of said Chinaman, (the Pamphleteer above referred to) and under his, the said Chinaman's, acting as the *quasi solutor* (?) (I put the query here to stand corrected if I should be in error), of the plaintiff, the plaintiff pleaded his own case." This is the slight difference upon which Mr. Pamphleteer has based his article, and has entirely omitted the *expost* of his letter to Messrs. Khanisa & Co. at your port, and to whom, Mr. Editor, I beg to refer you, as they were the defendants in the case.

Regarding the second paragraph of the pamphleteer's objections, I can only quote the proverb, *Qui se excusat, excusat*, and add the query, is the pamphleteer's son the comrade of an European firm or is he a commission merchant, or is the father using the son's name to conduct his own business? I do not know, so merely ask; is there no harm in asking surely?

As for the pamphlet being an attack upon your correspondent, he denies the imputation in toto, as, to the present writer's personal knowledge, the article constituting the bulk of your leader of the 25th ult. was tendered to the *Fochow Herald* and to a Northern paper and refused by both, yet to the Journal wherein the objectionable (?) truths appeared, the medium of a pamphlet *sub-rosa*, which although the writer thereof said it was printed by the *Mission Press*, was printed by a Chinese book-binder of this port, is the means of the roundabout way in which things in general are done by people of his stamp.

In verification of the "Court case" matter I send you down for perusal only, and not for publication, a document in support of my statements. If, however, you may see fit to comment upon the same in your columns, you may do so.

Query—Does selling opium by the ball to evade *lekin* duty constitute a commission business? Or, in addition thereto, having it boiled on the vendor's premises? I would like particularly to know.

The steamship *Glenagat* is loading at 4.10 per ton for London and will likely get away on day or two. The *Nestor* and *Reutary* are due here in a few days and it is believed they will bring freights down to 4s. or 4s. 10.

Four steamers are on the berth for Australia, and New Zealand viz: *Killarney*, *Mennuier*, *Tahiti*, and *Howen*, the latter being for New Zealand.

## HANKOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Another tea steamer, the *Glenagat*, has departed homeward bound, she having left between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The *Massalia*, which I mentioned as having sailed for Odessa took 13.27.21 of tea. The *Glenagat* took 13.29.55; the largest cargo ever taken away in one steamer from this port. The *Shirley Castle* and the *Glenagat* have taken the next greatest bulk. Before this gets into print, it is probable that three other steamers, the *Massalia*, *Glenagat*, and *Huntingdon* will have gone. Indeed, the glory has departed from the *Glenagat*. She only gets 4s. 10 per ton! This is a mighty come down for a crack tea steamer, but it is through no fault of hers. She was not intended to race home, consequently, she has simply taken her turn as a tea carrier, and the first boats having left, she has to take her chance with the remaining vessels. I believe another boat is coming up, the *Glenagat*, so that the "Glenags" are well represented.

Yesterday there was a sale of damaged teas. Two cargo boats collided, damaging the teas in one of them, necessitating their sale by auction for the benefit of the underwriters. The *Massalia* and *Gamarvanshire* leave to-morrow morning. The *Hankow* arrived last night. Mlle. Olga Dubon arrived by the *Taiwo*, and will give a couple of concerts, and then leave by the *Peterburg* for Russia next week.

May 30th, 1882.

The maxim, "make hay while the sun shines," applies just as much to one branch of industry as to another. Subscription lists consequently have been circulating within the last few days in aid of a Church Organ costing 75s. 300, and an Organ, the result being a golden, or rather I should say, a silver crop. And now, to-day, a circular states a Bazaar will be held at the Club from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. to-morrow in aid of the Organ above-mentioned. All this probably in view of the handsome profits some people are supposed to make out of tea. There are "some people" who do make profits out of tea, notably the Chinese sellers; consequently they ought to be appealed to, to help along the charity, especially as the organ is entirely for Chinese—not only the old, but the sick and decrepit, such as are expected to depart for a "Kingdom come" within a decade or so—at least that is what the circular leads one to infer. Of course, it is no use counting on the probabilities, as "Old Probabilities"—the patriarch of a very large family of the same name—is a proverbially uncertain kind of a customer to have any dealings with; hence the necessity of collecting all the coin that happens to be lying around loose, in view of future additions to the same, blind, and otherwise eligible candidates for an easy time of it at the Organ. Besides, the money so expended would be much better employed than in paying for drinks at the Club Bar, or other happy establishments, where the visitors do not succeed in discovering the Philosopher's stone, though they philosophically swallow the elixir, which some say the ancients searched after, but to which, in these days of scientific research and scepticism, people are apt to accord very different attributes. "Another nail in your coffin." Truly some fellows must be all nails by this time; perhaps the ferruginous condition of their nature is what attracts them, as a magnet, to the glass—not of fashion, though it is considered fashionable; but to the glass of something else which reflects the colour of its contents on the tip of a fellow's nose sometimes.

The *Sikh* left this afternoon, and the *Huntingdon* follows to-morrow. The other boats which are expected, with the exception of the *Russia*, which arrived this morning, have not shown up yet.

Mlle. Olga Dubon will delight the community to-night at the Club with her pianoforte recitals. May she have a good house.—*Courier*.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Kaiser*, 11,000 tons, left Singapore on Saturday the 3rd at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on the Thursday next the 8th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. Co.'s steamship *City of Peking* left San Francisco for this port, on the 16th May, and may be expected here on, or about the 14th instant.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FIRST APPEARANCE

THE HANDMAID COMBINATION,

NUMBERING 12 ARTISTS.

FOR POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

THIS EVENING,

THE 6TH JUNE,

HAMLET.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

THE 7TH JUNE,

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

DEPENDANT ON ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

FROM SHANGHAI.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH'S.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....\$3.00.

Stalls.....\$2.00.

Pit.....\$1.00.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1882. [392]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Steamship

"MALABAR,"

Captain John Dixon, will leave for the above

Port, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at FIVE

P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

33, Wellington Street,

PO HONG &amp; Co.,

Charterers.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [413]

LOST.

A SMALL BROWN AND WHITE

JAPANESE DOG

FROM THE HORSE REPOSITORY.

ANY Person finding the same will oblige by

RETURNING it to 6, Mesque Terrace,

where a Handsome Reward will be paid if

necessary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-

PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and

ADVERTISERS generally are informed that

arrangements have now been completed to issue

daily in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong**Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of

THREE HUNDRED COPIES,

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention

## To be Let.

TO LET.  
(WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.)

THE RESIDENCE

KNOWN AS

"DELEVEU,"

ALBANY ROAD.

Apply to

R. LYALL,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [394]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 1ST JUNE NEXT.

THE FIRST FLOOR, WEST SIDE,

OF

"MARINE HOUSE,"

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Now in the occupation of

Messrs. WILSON AND BIRD.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

WITH

LARGE COMPOUND

AND

A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

No. 33, PUTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

late occupied by the

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ENTRANCE FROM PRAYA.

Immediate Possession.

Apply to

ROSE &amp; Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

PARSE VILLA

WITH

GARDEN.

ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to

C. L. GORHAM,

Pacific Mail Office.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1882. [357]

TO LET-FURNISHED.

PART OF BUNGALOW

WEST POINT

NEXT TO

SPANISH CONSULATE.

For Particulars apply to

J. R. McDONALD,

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1882. [359]

TO LET.

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS TO LET IN SPRING

GARDENS, COOK-HOUSE, BATH-

ROOM AND PANTRY ATTACHED, Suitable

for a Married Couple.

Apply to

W. H.,

Care of Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1882. [325]

## Intimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery

of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders

for every description of Aerated Waters with

promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-

dressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery

of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders

for every description of Aerated Waters with

promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER &amp; CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[2]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS

THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles

of Portraits at equally moderate prices

executed under the supervision and

management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[13]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-

men of Hongkong and Visitors that he

has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent As-

sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-

antees to execute this class of work, in all its

branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-

celled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED

RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his

GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-

tion ever produced for promoting the growth

of the hair. The basis of this compound is

made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-

pine Islands never use anything else for

washing their hair; they are never found bald,

and it is quite common to see the females with

hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using

this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public

entirely confident that by its restorative

properties it will without fail arrest decaying

hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,

and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not

contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling

properties it allays the itching and fever of the

scalp, which is the great cause of people losing

their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to

put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to

ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any

length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE.

"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."



**HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS  
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.**

Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. p. pl.	\$6.15 to	6.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, No. p. pl.	\$6.40 to	4.10
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	\$9.20 to	9.35
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	\$9.75 to	9.85
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, p. p.	\$7.50 to	7.85
ermicelli, per picul	\$7.25 to	7.70
Wheat, per picul	\$2.50 to	5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	\$2.15 to	2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	\$2.75 to	2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	\$11.60 to	6.25
Window Glass, per box	\$3.55 to	3.65

\* Printed and Published by ROBERT WATSON-SMITH, at No. 6, PRINCE'S HILL, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong—JUNE 10, 1882.